

Santa Fe Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME VI.]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, MARCH 21, 1857.

[NUMBER 7

TERMS.

WEEKLY—\$2 50 a year, payable invariably in advance; single copies 12 1-2 cents. Advertisements, \$1 00 per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and 50 cts. for every subsequent insertion.

STAGE LINE.

Independence Mo., to Santa Fe N. M.
Leaving each end of the route the first day of each month.

Fare through.

From November 1st to May 1st \$150
From May 1st to November 1st \$125
Packages and extra baggage 35 cents per lb. in summer, and 50 cents in winter, but no package charged less than one dollar. All baggage at the risk of the owner, and no responsibility for any package worth over fifty dollars unless contents given and specially contracted for.

Provisions, arms, and ammunition furnished by the proprietors. All passage money must be paid in advance.
HOCKADAY & HALL.
November 3, 1855.

G. L. GRUBER'S

APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE.

PLAZA MAIN STREET, SANTA FE N. M.

Orders and prescriptions carefully and promptly executed.

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW MEXICO.

The Surveyor General of New Mexico, by act of Congress approved on the 22nd July 1850, is required to "make a full report on all such claims as originated before the cession of the Territory to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848, denoting the various grades of title, with his decision thereon as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same under the laws, usages, and customs of the country before its cession to the United States."—And he is also required to make a report in regard to all Pueblo existing in the Territory, showing the extent and locality of each, stating the number of inhabitants in the said Pueblos respectively, and the nature of their title to the land. Such report to be made according to the form which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior which report shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon as may be deemed just and proper with a view to confirm land title grants and give full effect to the Treaty of 1848, between the United States and Mexico.

Claimants in every case will be required to file a written notice, setting forth the name of the "present claimant," name of the "original claimant," nature of claim, whether hereditary or not, its date—from what authority, the original title was derived—with a reference to the evidence of title, power and authority under which the granting of title may have been made, and the locality, style and extent of the claim, if any, with reference to the documentary evidence and testimony relied upon to establish the claim, and in show transfer of title from the "original grantee" to present claimant.

Every claimant will also be required to furnish an authentic plat of Survey, of a survey having been executed, or other evidence, showing the precise bounds and extent of the tract claimed.

To enable the Surveyor General to execute this duty thus imposed on him by law, he has to request all those individuals who claimed lands in New Mexico before the cession of 1848, to produce the evidences of such claims at this office at Santa Fe, as soon as possible.

TO DONATION CLAIMANTS.

The act of Congress, above referred to, grants 160 acres of land to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of 21 years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, now residing in New Mexico, and who was so residing prior to 1st January 1850, and to every white male citizen of the United States, and to every white male above the age of 21 years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who was residing in the Territory at the 1st January 1850, or who shall reside in and settle there at any time prior to the 1st January 1855, the same law also grants 160 acres of public land.

No claim to any such donation is valid unless the land has or shall be settled on, and cultivated for four successive years; and no such donation claim is allowed to interfere in any manner with any claim recognized by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

All individuals claiming the benefit of such donation will find it to their interest to give the earliest possible information to the Surveyor General, as to the localities of their settlements, in order to enable him to direct his surveying operations accordingly. The localities in each county shall be described as distinctly as possible in reference to any and all notable objects in the vicinity.

Given under my hand at my office at Santa Fe this 19 day of Jan. A. D. 1855.

WILLIAM PELHAM,
Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Santa Fe, Jan. 27, 1855.—1534.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Charles Brillard, deceased, late of Santa Fe County, Territory of New Mexico, were granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the Probate Court of said county, bearing date 19th November 1856. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the undersigned, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

Santa Fe Nov. 20th 1856.
CHARLES LEROUGE,
Administrator.

JOHN BERNARD.

W. H. BERNARD.

J. & W. R. BERNARD,

(Successors to KEANEY & BERNARD.)

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS,

WESTPORT, MO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

INDIAN, MEXICAN, AND OUTFITTING

GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEEN & HARDWARE.

IMPORTANT TO NEW MEXICO.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the merchants of New Mexico, that we have succeeded in saving them the trouble of going to St. Louis to buy their

SOAP & CANDLES.

As we have established at this place a manufactory of SOAP, LARD, OIL, STAR & TALLOW CANDLES, which we will be able to furnish our friends in New Mexico, at

ST. LOUIS PRICES.

Being determined to make a superior article we look forward to receiving numerous orders.

MAJORS KELLER & BYER.

WESTPORT MO.

November 18th 1856.

G.M.H.

JOHN S. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in the house of Don Juan Scully first doorsouth of Henry O'Neil's store.

Walnut Creek Station.

ALLISON & POUTH.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have established a trading house and general depot, at Walnut Creek on the Santa Fe road; where they keep constantly on hand GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS, suitable for travellers. Also FORAGE for animals. With Corral, and inclosures for the security of animals. They solicit a call from the travelling public, and will endeavor to merit their patronage. Prices reasonable.

FOR RENT

Small Garden Farm suitable for the cultivation of VEGETABLES situated in Pena Blanca, Santa Anna County, will be rented on reasonable terms by

BECK & JOHNSON.

Ten ox wagons complete will be sold low by

BECK & JOHNSON.

United States of America }
Territory of New Mexico }
First Judicial District }

Theodore D. Wheaton & Jacob Houghton.

vs
Lillian Blackwell.

Attachment.

Today came the plaintiff by their attorney and it appearing to the court that the said defendant is a non-resident of this Territory, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, the court ordered that the said defendant be required to appear and answer to said cause on or before the first day of next term of this court, or judgment will be rendered against her for the damages claimed in plaintiff's petition.

It is further ordered by the court that publication of this order be made in the Santa Fe Gazette six weeks successively, the last to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court, and that this cause be continued to the next term of this court.

A true copy of the order made at the September term of said court.

AUGUSTUS DE MARLE,
Clerk.

Santa Fe November 28 1856.

United States of America }
Territory of New Mexico }
Supreme Court
January 7 1857

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico, being now assembled at Santa Fe the place of holding said courts, do in open court at a session thereof order and fix the plan of holding the United States district courts for the third judicial district in said Territory to be until otherwise provided at the town of Socorro in the county of Socorro in said district.

The summer term of said court shall commence on the first Monday of June in each year and continue for ten weeks unless the business shall be sooner concluded.

The fall term shall commence on the second Monday of October of each year and continue for ten weeks unless the business shall be sooner concluded.

It is further ordered that all causes civil and criminal and all things pertaining thereto now pending in the district courts in any of the counties of said district be transferred to said court at the place above appointed and that the same be prosecuted in all respects to a full and perfect conclusion therein.

It is further ordered that these orders be translated into the Spanish language and that the clerk cause them to be published in both languages in the Santa Fe Gazette for the period of six weeks successively—and that the clerk forward copies to the Probate Judges of the several counties to be posted upon the doors of the court houses.

A true copy of the order given on the 21st day of February A. D. 1857, and now on record in my office.

AUGUSTUS DE MARLE,
Clerk of the Supreme Court
for the Territory of N. M.

Surveyor General's Office,

Santa Fe New Mexico,

January 28 1857.

Notice is hereby given that the following private land claims filed in this office for investigation will be taken up at the following times, to wit:

Claim of Francisco Sandobal, in Santa Ana county, will be taken up on the first Monday in March next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The claim of the town of Belen, in Valencia county, will be taken up the second Monday in

March next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The claim of Jose Serafin Ramirez to the Rancho of San Pedro, in Santa Fe county will be taken up on the first Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Persons desiring to contest any of the above claims are hereby requested to file their contest in this office at least one week before the day set for the trial of each case.

Wm. PELHAM,
Surveyor General of N. M.

t.f.

Surveyor General's Office,
Santa Fe New Mexico,
February 8 1857.

Notice is hereby given that the following private land claims will be taken up for investigation at the times therein specified, to wit:

The claim of John Scully et al.—to the Junta de los Rios—Taos county on the 3rd Monday in March next.

The claim of Alexander Valley—Pecos San Miguel county on the third Tuesday in March next.

The claim of Charles Bonabien and Guadalupe Miranda, to the Rayado, Taos county, on the third Thursday in March next.

The claim of the town of Chiliti, in Bernalillo county, on the 3rd Monday in March next.

The claim of Francisco Sandobal and the town of San Isidro—Santa Ana county, on the first Monday in March next.

The claim of the town of Tajiago, Valencia county, on the 3rd Thursday in March next.

Persons desiring to contest any of the above claims are hereby requested to file their notice of contest and documentary evidence in support of the same, at least one week before the time set for the trial of the case they desire to contest.

WILLIAM PELHAM,
Surveyor General.

t.f.

EXTRACTS FROM KANE'S ARCTIC TRAVELS.

THE ARCTIC SLEEP.—I was, of course, familiar with the benumbed and almost lethargic sensation of extreme cold; and once, when exposed for some hours in the mid-winter of Baffin's Bay, I had experienced symptoms which I compared to the diffused paralysis of the electro-galvanic shock. But I had treated the sleepy comfort of freezing as something like the embellishment of a romance. I had expected now to the contrary. Bosc and Morton, two of our stoutest men, came to me, begging permission to sleep; they were not cold; the wind did not enter them now; "a little sleep was all they wanted." Presently Hans was found nearly stiff under a drift; and Thomas, bolt upright, had his eyes closed, and could not be awakened. At last John Baker threw himself on the snow, and refused to rise. They did not complain of feeling cold, but it was in vain that I wrestled, boxed, ran, argued, jeered, or reprimanded: an immediate battle could not be avoided. The floor was of level ice, and the walking excellent. I cannot tell how long it took us to make the nine miles; for we were in a strange sort of stupor, and had little apprehension of time. It was probably about four hours. We kept ourselves awake by imposing on each other a continued articulation of words; they must have been incoherent enough. I recall these hours as among the most wretched I have ever gone through; we were neither of us in our right senses, and retained a very confused recollection of what produced our arrival at the tent. We both of us, however, remember a bear, who walked leisurely before us and tore up as he went, a jumper that Mr. McGary had improvidently thrown off the day before. He tore it into shreds, and rolled it into a ball, but never offered to interfere with our progress. I remember this, and with it a confused idea that our tent and buffalo-robe might probably share the same fate. Godfrey, with whom the memory of the day's work may atone for many faults of a later time, had a better eye than myself; and, looking some miles ahead, he could see that our tent was undergoing the same unceremonious treatment. I thought I saw it too, but we were so drunken with cold that we strode on steadily, and, far as I know, without quivering our pace.

ATTACK FROM A BEAR.—"Nannook, nannook!" "A bear, a bear!" cried Hans and Morton in a breath. To the scandal of our domestic regulations, the guns were all impracticable. While the men were loading and cupping anew, I seized my fellow companion six-shooter, and ran on deck. A medium-sized bear with a four months' cub was in active warfare with our dogs. They were hanging on their skirts, and she, with a wonderful alertness, was picking out one victim after another, snatching him by the nape of the neck and flinging him many feet, or rather yards, by a barely perceptible movement of her head. Truly, our master dog, was already hors de combat; he had been tossed twice. Jeany, just as I emerged from the hatch, was making an extraordinary somersault of some fifty feet, and alighted senseless. Old Whiter, staunch, but not bear-wise, had been the first in the battle—he was yelping in helplessness on the snow. It seemed as if the controversy was adjourned; and Nannook (the bear) evidently thought so; for she turned off to our beef barrels, and began in the most unconcerned manner to turn them over, and nose out their fatness. She was apparently as devoid of fear as any of the bears in the stories of old Barents and the Spitzbergen voyagers, she would really have escaped but for the ad-

mirable man. The dogs of Smith's Sound are educated more thoroughly than any of their more southern brethren. Next to the walrus, the bear is the staple of diet to the north, and except the fox, supplies the most important element of the wardrobe. Unlike the dogs we had brought with us from Baffin's Bay, those were trained to attack, but to embarrass. They ran in circles round the bear, and when pursued would keep ahead with regulated gait, their comrades effecting a diversion at the critical moment by a nip at their hindquarters. This was done so systematically, and with so little seeming excitement, as to strike every one on board. I have seen bear-dogs elsewhere that had been drilled to relieve each other in the melee, and avoid the direct assault; but here, two dogs, without even a demonstration of attack would put themselves before the path of the animal, and, retreating right and left, lead him into a fruitless pursuit that checked his advance completely. The poor animal was still backing out, yet still fighting, carrying along her wounded cub, embarrassed by the dogs, yet gaining distance from the brig, when Hans and myself threw in the odds in the shape of a couple of rifle balls. She staggered in front of her young one, faced us in death-like defiance, and only sank when pierced by six more bullets.

THE ESQUIMAUX DOG.—All the world has heard of the Esquimaux dog. He is a large strong, shaggy, sagacious animal; resembling the Newfoundland species, though far less beautiful. In training his dog, an Esquimaux does not proceed on the principle of tactical sublimity. "I never," says a navigator, "heard a kind accent from an Esquimaux to his dog. The driver's whip, of walrus hide, twenty feet long, a stone or lump of ice skillfully directed an imprecation loud and sharp, made emphatic by the first or foot, and a grudging ration of seal's meat, make up the winter's entertainment of an Esquimaux team. In the summer the dogs run wild and cater for themselves." They never bark now nor wag their tail; their voice is only heard in howls. An ordinary team consists of twelve dogs, and they are attached to the sled merely by a breast-strap and trace, eight, ten, and twelve abreast, with a very knowing dog ahead for a leader. The driver sits low, on the forepart of the sled, with his feet overhanging on one side, having in his hand a whip, of which the handle, made of wood or whalebone, is eighteen inches, and the lash more than as many feet in length. The part of the thong which is nearest the handle is plaited to give it a spring, and the lash is chewed by the women to make it flexible in cold weather. The lash acquires from their youth surprising expertness in the use of the whip, the lash of which trails along the snow by the side of the sled, and with which they can inflict a severe blow on any dog in the team, however distant he may be, or however mingled with the others. There are no reins to an Esquimaux team. A sharp hiss and a crack of the whip is the signal for greater speed, and a loud "Aie" calls for the halt. Other words change the direction to right or left. To these words a good dealer attends with admirable precision, especially if his own name be repeated at the same time, looking over his shoulder with great earnestness, as if listening to the directions of the driver. On a beaten track, or even where but a single foot of sledge-mark is discernible, there is not the slightest trouble in guiding the dogs; for, in the darkest night, and in the heaviest snow-drift, there is little or no danger of their losing the road, the leader keeping his nose near the ground, and directing the rest with great sagacity. A good team on a good road can "do" fourteen miles an hour; but the average pace for long journeys does not exceed six.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It is probable that our republican fellow citizens have concluded, since the election, that a very large majority of the people of California care but little about the Pacific Railroad. They will doubtless reason that if the people of California were really in favor of the railroad, they would have voted for John C. Fremont, and as they did not do so, that they care more for party than for a Pacific-railroad.

But this is not the true view of the case. The people of the state are all in favor of the road; there is no division of sentiment upon the subject. The difficulty is, that each individual is inclined to believe that his party is the one best calculated to carry through the great work. Notwithstanding they have been deceived by the democratic party since 1850, on the railroad, still about one half of the voters hope on and vote on with that party. As long ago as 1852 we notified the people that, if they relied upon the democratic party to do any thing directly for the Pacific railroad, they would find themselves, at the end of four years, most egregiously disappointed. We urged that if Mr. Pierce was elected, his administration would be controlled by Southern State's Rights Democrats, who were opposed, upon constitutional grounds, to the doctrine of internal improvements by the general government, and that, therefore, there would be nothing done for the road under President Pierce. He is in the last six months of his administration and not one important step has been made towards commencing the work of the age. We would make the same predic-

tion as to the course of Mr. Buchanan's administration, as it will be controlled by the South, but public opinion has advanced so much upon the question that a new Democratic administration may be forced to take some action upon the railroad within the succeeding two years.

As for the new American and Republican parties, they neverought to have been doubted upon the issue. They were made up mostly from the old Whig party, and it was always orthodox upon the question of Internal Improvement and the Pacific Railroad, North and South. We did our best to impress this fact upon the minds of the people at California four years ago, but could not succeed. A majority of them voted for Pierce and the Democracy, and were deceived; they have voted this year for Buchanan, and will more than likely be again deceived.

In the campaign which has just closed, the Republican leaders and papers in this State poached upon the Pacific Railroad as the most popular of all measures, in California, hoping by its aid to do something handsome for John C. Fremont in this Pacific Railroad community. To accomplish this end, they travelled over the same ground that the Whigs did in 1852, and with results still less favorable. They opened upon the railroad trail as if the track had been struck for the first time on the Pacific. But the people believed their new-born zeal was put on for political purposes, and, consequently, did not take the railroad into the estimate in making up their minds to vote against Fremont. And now, if the Republican were acting in good faith when they incorporated a railroad resolution into their political platform, those members of the party elected to the next Congress will advocate and vote for a railroad bill as earnestly and faithfully as they would have done had Fremont been elected.

A "MILKY WAY" AT SEA.—The following extract is taken from the letter of an American lady on her way to Calcutta, British India:—"When in our Gulf of Aden, we saw a very remarkable sight. It was a rough and blowy evening that we were called on deck to see the 'Milky Way,' which is only seen just in the region. It is still undecided whether the effect is produced by electricity, by atmospheric causes, or by auroral light.—Instead of water, it seemed as if the vessel were plunging through great drifts of snow. The appearance extended even to the horizon, and if the air had been colder, and I could have caught the sound of sleigh bells, I should have lost all idea of the sea, and imagined myself enjoying a sleigh-ride. It was a splendid sight; and it is very remarkable that no chemical analysis can detect any peculiarity in the composition of the water; and as soon as day-light or moon-light comes, it vanishes. The milky water lasted for three nights, and then suddenly stopped; and every evening afterward the water was as usual."

A BROADBIRM BARGAIN.—Some few years since a merchant named Jennings, who lived upon the eastern seaboard, bargained with an honest Quaker for a lot of cider. It was delivered upon the wharf in due time, neatly bottled, the bungs carefully covered with thin nicely and strongly nailed down. The buyer being a shrewd and careful man, always right after his business, took a notion that he would try the wares before he sent them off. Accordingly he ripped up one tin and knocked out the bung of a barrel, inserted his proof glass and found that the liquor was very far from being what the Quaker had showed him, and what he bargained for. He tried another, and another—it was all the same—a villainous mixture of hard, musty cider, with molasses and water. He sought out the sanctified seller and demanded an explanation. Old Broadbirm was cornered, but no plausible or in the least abashed; he owned up, for he could not otherwise, but with the blindest and smoothest manner possible excused himself by saying, "Friend Jennings, I thought that there was to ship it into a far-off country."

ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT PREVENTED.

SUNDAY is a great day for the prize-fighting ruffians, and scarcely does a Sabbath pass without an attempt at least being made by the villainous crew to have a "mill." Recently, Jim Moroney, a Fourth Ward bully, and Tim Connolly, a six Ward ditto, had a difficulty which they and their friends decided should be settled by a battle at Weehawken, N. J. The preliminaries were arranged at Sportsman's Hall, Madison street, and yesterday, says the Tribune of October, 30th, nearly a dozen coach loads of bullies started for the battle ground; but the sport was nipped in the bud by the arrest of Moroney in Greenwich street, by Lieut. Burns, of the first Ward police, as he was making for the battle ground. The disconcerted champion was much offended at being arrested, and declining to be the only one of the gang in limbo, he "blowed" his confederates, and officer M. Barry of the Reserve Corps captured his adversary, Connolly, at the Jersey City Ferry. The "roughs" who were with him remonstrated, but finally took to their heels and made off. The third Ward police also arrested one John Connors as a confederate. The prisoners were locked up in the Sixth Ward Station-house.